

CLAIMS

1. An optical module being an optical transmitter module or optical transmitter and receiver module
5 internally comprising:

a measurement portion for measuring a laser diode temperature and bias current or only the temperature;

a storage portion in which the relationship between the temperature, bias current and wavelengths or between
10 the temperature and wavelengths is stored; and

a central controlling portion for controlling the measurement portion and the storage portion; wherein

a wavelength is calculated on the basis of the relationship stored in the storage portion.

15

2. The optical module according to Claim 1 comprising a laser diode drive current controlling circuit provided therein, which controls the drive current of the laser diode, and includes a feature of feeding the bias
20 current information calculated from the measurement portion back to the laser diode drive current controlling circuit.

3. The optical module according to Claim 1 or 2 comprising a temperature adjusting portion composed of a temperature controlling device provided therein and
25 includes a feature of feeding the wavelength information calculated from the storage portion back to the temperature

adjusting portion.

4. A method for monitoring wavelengths in an optical transmitter module or optical transmitter and receiver module internally including a measurement portion for measuring a laser diode temperature and bias current or only the temperature, a storage portion in which the relationship between the temperature, bias current and wavelengths or between the temperature and wavelengths is stored, and a central controlling portion for controlling the measurement portion and the storage portion, wherein the method comprising a step of:

calculating wavelength information on the basis of the temperature and bias current or the temperature measured by the measurement portion, and the relationship between the laser diode temperature and wavelengths or between the laser diode temperature, bias current and wavelengths stored in the storage portion.

5. The method for monitoring wavelengths according to Claim 4, wherein

the step for calculating wavelength information obtains λ_c , i_c , a , and b in Equation (1) or λ_c and a in Equation (2) by using the temperature and bias current or the temperature measured by the measurement portion, and the relationship between the laser diode temperature and wavelengths or between the laser diode temperature, bias

current and wavelengths stored in the storage portion, and calculates wavelength information;

$$\lambda = \lambda_c + aT + b(i - i_c) \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation (1)}$$

$$\lambda = \lambda_c + aT \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation (2)}$$

5 (where λ_c is a wavelength at temperature 0°C and threshold current value i_c , a and b are coefficients, T is a temperature, and i is a bias current).

6. The method for monitoring wavelengths according
10 to Claim 4, wherein

the step of calculating wavelength information selects a smaller temperature value T_1 than the measured temperature T_{mes} , a larger temperature value T_2 than the measured temperature T_{mes} , a smaller bias current value
15 I_1 than the measured bias current I_{mes} and a larger bias current value I_2 than the bias current value I_{mes} by using the temperature and bias current measured by the measurement portion, and the relationship between the laser diode temperature, bias current and wavelengths stored in the
20 storage portion; extracts four wavelengths ($\lambda_{11} = \lambda(I_1, T_1)$, $\lambda_{21} = \lambda(I_2, T_1)$, $\lambda_{12} = \lambda(I_1, T_2)$, and $\lambda_{22} = \lambda(I_2, T_2)$) corresponding thereto; and calculates the wavelength $\lambda_{\text{mes}1} = \lambda(I_{\text{mes}}, T_1)$ at the measured bias current I_{mes} by linearly interpolating the bias current dependency of the
25 wavelengths at temperature T_1 using λ_{11} and λ_{21} ; calculates the wavelength $\lambda_{\text{mes}2} = \lambda(I_{\text{mes}}, T_2)$ at the measured bias current I_{mes} by linearly interpolating the bias current dependency

of the wavelength at temperature T2 using λ_{12} and λ_{22} ; and calculates the wavelength $\lambda_{mes} = \lambda(I_{mes}, T_{mes})$ at the measured bias current I_{mes} and temperature T_{mes} by linearly interpolating the temperature dependency of the wavelength at the bias current I_{mes} using the calculated λ_{mes1} and λ_{mes2} .

7. The method for monitoring wavelengths according to Claim 4, wherein

10 the step of calculating wavelength information selects a smaller temperature T1 than the measured temperature T_{mes} , a larger temperature T2 than the measured temperature T_{mes} , a smaller bias current I1 than the measured bias current I_{mes} , a larger bias current I2 than the measured bias current I_{mes} , and a bias current I3 differing from the bias currents I1 and I2 by using the temperature and bias current measured by the measurement portion, and the relationship between the laser diode temperature, bias current and wavelengths stored in the storage portion;

15 extracts six wavelengths ($\lambda_{11} = \lambda(I_1, T_1)$, $\lambda_{21} = \lambda(I_2, T_1)$, $\lambda_{12} = \lambda(I_1, T_2)$, $\lambda_{22} = \lambda(I_2, T_2)$, $\lambda_{31} = \lambda(I_3, T_1)$, and $\lambda_{32} = \lambda(I_3, T_2)$) corresponding thereto; approximates the bias current dependency of the wavelength at the temperature T1 by a quadratic function using λ_{11} , λ_{21} and λ_{31} ;

20 approximates the bias current dependency of the wavelength at the temperature T2 by a quadratic function using λ_{12} , λ_{22} and λ_{32} ; and calculates the wavelength $\lambda_{mes} = \lambda(I_{mes},$

Tmes) at the measured bias current Imes and temperature Tmes.

8. The method for monitoring wavelengths according
5 to Claim 4, wherein

the step of calculating wavelength information
extracts a wavelength information by causing the measured
temperature and bias current to correspond to any one of
the temperatures or the temperature and bias current stored
10 in matrices indicating the relationship between the laser
diode temperature and wavelengths or between the laser diode
temperature, bias current and wavelength stored in the
storage portion.

15 9. A method for monitoring and controlling
wavelengths of an optical transmitter module or optical
transmitter and receiver module internally including: a
measurement portion for measuring a laser diode temperature
and bias current or only the temperature; a storage portion
20 in which the relationship between the temperature, bias
current and wavelengths or between the temperature and
wavelengths is stored; a central controlling portion for
controlling the measurement portion and the storage
portion; and a temperature adjusting portion composed of
25 a temperature controlling device, wherein the method
comprising steps of:

calculating wavelength information on the basis of

the temperature and bias current or only the temperature measured by the measurement portion, and the relationship between the laser diode temperature and wavelengths or between the laser diode temperature, bias current and
5 wavelengths stored in the storage portion; and

adjusting and controlling the internal temperature by feeding back to the temperature adjusting portion using the calculated wavelength information.

10 10. The method for monitoring and controlling wavelengths to Claim 9, further comprising a step of:

comparing the threshold values, in which the minimum value and maximum value of wavelengths are predetermined, with the wavelength information calculated in the step of
15 calculating wavelength information; wherein

the step for controlling temperature feeds back to the temperature adjusting portion when the result of comparison made by the wavelength information comparing step is outside the threshold values, lowering the internal
20 temperature by the temperature adjusting portion when the result is smaller than or equal to the minimum value of the threshold values, and raising the internal temperature by the temperature adjusting portion when the result is larger than or equal to the maximum value of the threshold
25 values.

11. The method for monitoring and controlling

wavelengths according to Claim 10, wherein,

the step of calculating wavelength information uses the temperature and bias current or only the temperature measured by the measuring portion, and the relationship between the laser diode temperature and wavelengths or between the laser diode temperature, bias current and wavelengths stored in the storage portion, and calculates wavelength information by obtaining λ_c , i_c , a , and b in Equation (1) or λ_c and a in Equation (2);

10 $\lambda = \lambda_c + aT + b(i - i_c)$ Equation (1)

$\lambda = \lambda_c + aT$ Equation (2)

(where λ_c is a wavelength at temperature 0°C and threshold current value i_c , a and b are coefficients, T is a temperature, and i is a bias current).

15

12. The method for monitoring and controlling wavelengths according to Claim 10, wherein

the step of calculating wavelength information selects a smaller temperature value T_1 than the measured temperature T_{mes} , a larger temperature value T_2 than the measured temperature T_{mes} , a smaller bias current value I_1 than the measured bias current I_{mes} and a larger bias current value I_2 than the bias current value I_{mes} by using the temperature and bias current measured by the measurement portion, and the relationship between the laser diode temperature, bias current and wavelengths stored in the storage portion; extracts four wavelengths ($\lambda_{11} = \lambda(I_1,$

20

25

T1), $\lambda_{21} = \lambda(I_2, T_1)$, $\lambda_{12} = \lambda(I_1, T_2)$, and $\lambda_{22} = \lambda(I_2, T_2)$ corresponding thereto; and calculates the wavelength $\lambda_{mes1} = \lambda(I_{mes}, T_1)$ at the measured bias current I_{mes} by linearly interpolating the bias current dependency of the
5 wavelengths at temperature T1 using λ_{11} and λ_{21} ; calculates the wavelength $\lambda_{mes2} = \lambda(I_{mes}, T_2)$ at the measured bias current I_{mes} by linearly interpolating the bias current dependency of the wavelength at temperature T2 using λ_{12} and λ_{22} ; and calculates the wavelength $\lambda_{mes} = \lambda(I_{mes}, T_{mes})$ at the measured
10 bias current I_{mes} and temperature T_{mes} by linearly interpolating the temperature dependency of the wavelength at the measured bias current I_{mes} using the calculated λ_{mes1} and λ_{mes2} .

15 13. The method for monitoring and controlling wavelengths according to Claim 10, wherein

the step of calculating wavelength information selects a smaller temperature T1 than the measured temperature T_{mes} , a larger temperature T2 than the measured
20 temperature T_{mes} , a smaller bias current I1 than the measured bias current I_{mes} , a larger bias current I2 than the measured bias current I_{mes} , and a bias current I3 differing from the bias currents I1 and I2 by using the temperature and bias current measured by the measurement portion and the
25 relationship between the laser diode temperature, bias current and wavelengths stored in the storage portion; extracts six wavelengths ($\lambda_{11} = \lambda(I_1, T_1)$, $\lambda_{21} = \lambda(I_2, T_1)$,

$\lambda_{12} = \lambda(I_1, T_2)$, $\lambda_{22} = \lambda(I_2, T_2)$, $\lambda_{31} = \lambda(I_3, T_1)$, and $\lambda_{32} = \lambda(I_3, T_2)$ corresponding thereto; approximates the bias current dependency of the wavelength at the temperature T1 by a quadratic function using λ_{11} , λ_{21} and λ_{31} ;
5 approximates the bias current dependency of the wavelength at the temperature T2 by a quadratic function using λ_{12} , λ_{22} and λ_{32} ; and calculates the wavelength $\lambda_{mes} = \lambda(I_{mes}, T_{mes})$ at the measured bias current I_{mes} and temperature T_{mes} .

10

14. The method for monitoring and controlling wavelengths according to Claim 10, wherein

the step of calculating wavelength information extracts a wavelength by causing the measured temperature
15 and bias current to correspond to any one of the temperatures stored in matrices indicating the relationship between the laser diode temperature and wavelengths or between the laser diode temperature, bias current and wavelengths stored in the storage portion.

20

15. The method for monitoring and controlling wavelengths according to Claim 9, wherein

the step of calculating wavelength information obtains λ_c , i_c , a , and b in Equation (1) or λ_c and a in
25 Equation (2) by using the temperature and bias current or only the temperature measured by the measuring portion, and the relationship between the laser diode temperature

and wavelengths or between the laser diode temperature, bias current and wavelengths stored in the storage portion, and calculates wavelength information; and

the step of controlling temperature calculates a
5 temperature, which gives a prescribed wavelength by using the calculated wavelength information and Equations (1) or (2), and feeds it back to the temperature adjusting portion so as to secure said temperature;

$$\lambda = \lambda_c + aT + b(i - i_c) \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation (1)}$$

10 $\lambda = \lambda_c + aT \dots\dots\dots \text{Equation (2)}$

(where λ_c is a wavelength at temperature 0°C and threshold current value i_c , a and b are coefficients, T is a temperature, and i is a bias current).

15 16. The method for monitoring and controlling wavelengths according to Claim 9, wherein

the step of calculating wavelength information selects a smaller temperature value T_1 than the measured temperature T_{mes} , a larger temperature value T_2 than the
20 measured temperature T_{mes} , a smaller bias current value I_1 than the measured bias current I_{mes} and a larger bias current value I_2 than the bias current value I_{mes} by using the temperature and bias current measured by the measurement portion, and the relationship between the laser diode
25 temperature and bias current and wavelengths stored in the storage portion; extracts four wavelengths ($\lambda_{11} = \lambda(I_1, T_1)$, $\lambda_{21} = \lambda(I_2, T_1)$, $\lambda_{12} = \lambda(I_1, T_2)$, and $\lambda_{22} = \lambda(I_2, T_2)$)

corresponding thereto; and calculates the wavelength $\lambda_{mes1} = \lambda(I_{mes}, T1)$ at the measured bias current I_{mes} by linearly interpolating the bias current dependency of the wavelengths at temperature $T1$ using λ_{11} and λ_{21} ; calculates
5 the wavelength $\lambda_{mes2} = \lambda(I_{mes}, T2)$ at the measured bias current I_{mes} by linearly interpolating the bias current dependency of the wavelength at temperature $T2$ using λ_{12} and λ_{22} ; and calculates the wavelength $\lambda_{mes} = \lambda(I_{mes}, T_{mes})$ at the measured bias current I_{mes} and temperature T_{mes} by linearly
10 interpolating the temperature dependency of the wavelength at the measured bias current I_{mes} using the calculated wavelength λ_{mes1} and λ_{mes2} ; and

the step for controlling temperature calculates a temperature, which gives a prescribed wavelength at the
15 measured bias current I_{mes} , on the basis of the temperature dependency of the wavelength, and feeds it back to the temperature adjusting portion so as to secure the calculated temperature.

20 17. The method for monitoring and controlling wavelengths according to Claim 9, wherein

the step of calculating wavelength information selects a smaller temperature $T1$ than the measured temperature T_{mes} , a larger temperature $T2$ than the measured
25 temperature T_{mes} , a smaller bias current $I1$ than the measured bias current I_{mes} , a larger bias current $I2$ than the measured bias current I_{mes} , and a bias current $I3$ differing from

the bias currents I1 and I2 by using the temperature and bias current measured by the measurement portion, and the relationship between the laser diode temperature, bias current and wavelengths stored in the storage portion;
5 extracts six wavelengths ($\lambda_{11} = \lambda(I1, T1)$, $\lambda_{21} = \lambda(I2, T1)$, $\lambda_{12} = \lambda(I1, T2)$, $\lambda_{22} = \lambda(I2, T2)$, $\lambda_{31} = \lambda(I3, T1)$, and $\lambda_{32} = \lambda(I3, T2)$) corresponding thereto; approximates the bias current dependency of the wavelength at the temperature T1 by a quadratic function using λ_{11} , λ_{21} and λ_{31} ;
10 approximates the bias current dependency of the wavelength at the temperature T2 by a quadratic function using λ_{12} , λ_{22} and λ_{32} ; and calculates the wavelength $\lambda_{mes} = \lambda(I_{mes}, T_{mes})$ at the measured bias current I_{mes} and temperature T_{mes} ; and
15 the step for controlling temperature calculates a temperature, which gives a prescribed wavelength at the measured bias current I_{mes} , on the basis of the temperature dependency of the wavelength, and feeds it back to the temperature adjusting portion so as to secure the calculated
20 temperature.

18. The method for monitoring and controlling wavelengths according to Claim 9, wherein

the step of calculating wavelength information
25 extracts a wavelength information by causing the measured temperature and bias current to correspond to any one of the temperatures stored in matrices indicating the

relationship between the laser diode temperature and wavelengths or between the laser diode temperature, bias current and wavelengths stored in the storage portion; and

the step of controlling temperature extracts a
5 temperature from the matrices, which gives a prescribed wavelength at the corresponding bias current, and feeds it back to the temperature adjusting portion so as to secure the extracted temperature.

10 19. A method for monitoring and controlling wavelengths according to any one of Claims 9 through 18, further comprising a laser diode drive current controlling circuit which controls the drive current of the laser diode, wherein, the method further comprising, before the step
15 of calculating wavelength information, steps of:

comparing threshold values of an optical output alarm or warning, in which the minimum value and maximum value of optical output are predetermined, with the optical output measured by the measurement portion; and

20 on the basis of a comparison made by the optical output comparing step, feeding the result back to the laser diode drive current controlling circuit when the result is outside the range of the threshold values, raising the bias current by the laser diode drive current controlling circuit if
25 the result is smaller than or equal to the minimum value of the threshold values, and lowering the bias current by the laser diode drive current controlling circuit if the

result is larger than or equal to the maximum value of the threshold values.